

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION HAS ENACTED MANY IDEALS OF PROGRESSIVES INTO U. S. LAWS

Workingman Guaranteed Right of Voluntary Association for Own Protection and Welfare—No Other Government Has Done So Much for Man Who Draws Wages.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Democratic administration has enacted into law many progressive ideals. Its most notable achievements on behalf of the workers are set forth in a pamphlet, entitled "Wilson and Labor," issued by the Democratic National Committee. All classes of labor are affected by the legislation enacted since the Democratic Party has been in control of Congress. Organized and unorganized, men women and children, citizens and even non-citizens are benefited by these laws.

The workingmen in the Clayton Anti-Trust Law have procured the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. His rights have been protected against unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction wherever the Federal Courts have jurisdiction, and he has been guaranteed the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside of court. This act, recognizing and enforcing the equality, before the law, of workingmen with other citizens, declaring that labor is not a commodity or article of commerce, is considered the "biggest single step in the history taken since serfdom and slavery were abolished."

The Seamen's Act says to the American ship owner that American seamen shall be free to leave their vessels when the vessel is in a safe port in this or any other country, and it says to the foreign shipowner "When your seamen come into American ports, the very fact that they are in our waters, and under our jurisdiction makes them free men."

For fifteen years Andrew Furuseth had haunted Congress in the effort to secure legislation that would put an end to this slavery and degradation. Not until Woodrow Wilson came into office did Furuseth meet with a President of sufficient courage to put humanity above shipowners' profits.

As to the eight-hour day "to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point," the Federal Government has enacted laws applying in the following cases:

1. To men employed in dredging work in rivers and harbors.
2. To female employees in the District of Columbia, over whom Congress has jurisdiction.
3. To all women and child workers in the District of Columbia.
4. To civilians engaged in the manufacture of ordnance and powder for the government.
5. To post office clerks and carriers.
6. To the mining of all coal used for the Navy.
7. To employees engaged in operations under the Alaska Coal Land

"OLD GUARD" NOW IS FIGHTING FOR A CHANCE AT PIE

Progressive Who "Woke Up" Tells Impressions of "Get-Together" Fest.

To the Editor of The Farmer:
I am one of many who left the Republican party in 1912 to join the crusade launched by Theodore Roosevelt, whom the New York Evening Post describes as "author of the celebrated marching songs 'Onward Christian Soldiers' and 'We Will Follow Theodore.'"

Because of my former political affiliation with the Republican party, I was invited to attend the New York State conference at Saratoga Springs last week—the "get together meeting."

Being also what I may describe as one of the many Progressives who "woke up," I did not attend this gathering of notables, but am indebted to the New York Evening Post for a graphic and enlightening account of both the personnel and purposes of the Saratoga convalesce.

There were two forces present; one made up, according to The Post, of Perkins, Hotchkiss, Cawcroft and Kellogg, who were "planning, fighting, threatening and bullying" the Old Guard "to include in its platform a re-statement of the Progressive Magna Charta of social righteousness." Then there was, according to The Post, "the party of Bourbon Reactionaries, burglars, door-mat thieves, second-story men, political pickpockets, and so on."

Did the Old Guard admit to its platform all that was essential of the Progressive utterances of 1912?

"Not on your life!" tersely answers The Post.

In that platform, according to The Post, there will be "no single trace of Progressive influence, nor one single vestige of social righteousness that swept the National Convention of the Progressives four years ago, and commended the votes of some four millions of men and women."

"The Old Guard," adds the Post, "has no intention of letting it in and Progressives exhibit no symptoms to have them do so."

I also commend to the attention of Progressives throughout New York State these further extracts from the Post:

"From this point of view, this gathering is a sickening sight. The Progressives are here—a pitiful remnant of them—but they are not battling for social justice; they are not calling anybody reactionary—they are struggling for recognition, for 'a place in the sun' or, rather at the pie-counter. If not at the pie-counter, then near it, as near as possible—anyway, where they can see it and maybe smell the victuals."

Act.

8. To work done for the Government as well as work done by the government.

"The problem of Child Labor," says the Labor Pamphlet, "is of vital interest to the whole community, including labor. But it is of special interest to labor because the children involved are their children; not only does the employment of children affect the children directly, in retarding their mental and physical development, but it is a menace to labor in that children constitute a class of labor exploited by employers and are used to displace adult labor which commands higher wages."

"It no longer can be held that only the states individually have a right to prohibit child labor, and to impose a penalty upon the manufacturer who employs child labor. The Federal Government has a right to keep the products of child labor from interstate commerce."

"The new Workmen's Compensation Law which was passed August 19, 1915, applies to over 400,000 persons in the employ of the United States Government, including all civil employees, whereas the former law covered less than one-fourth of them. It provides for the payment of two-thirds of the wages during the period of incapacity resulting from personal injury, the payments beginning three days after the accident; and medical care is provided. The compensation to dependents of injured are also liberal. Up to the time of the passage of this law the New York State law was the most liberal, but this surpasses it and is considered the most scientific as well as the most liberal compensation law in the world."

The pamphlet deals not only with such legislative acts as affect the workers directly, but also explains briefly the significance to the farmer of the Rural Credits law (which is dealt with at length in pamphlet also issued by the Democratic National Committee "Wilson Has Kept Faith with the Farmer").

The Federal Reserve Act, pensions, Good Roads Act, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Income and Inheritance Taxes suggest the significance to the country as a whole of the Wilson record of achievement, and the President's greatest achievement, continues the pamphlet, is that of "keeping the country out of war."

How wise statesmanship of the President's policy of preserving peace honorably has come to Democratic headquarters in every mail. John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, is quoted in the Labor Pamphlet as follows:

"The wise statesmanship of President Wilson has kept our country at peace with other nations, thereby preserving the lives of our young men for lines of future constructive service. The American people who earn their daily bread by labor approve the President's action and should so declare by their ballots at the November election."

are no victuals. The whole process is one of 'saving face.' For every blessed thing there is here at the disposal of the 'conference,' is the list of Presidential elections. Not a state official, not a speck of patronage directly or indirectly, nothing but empty honor, of no personal or party value or significance.

"That is why the platform utterances would have been worth fighting for. A decent recognition of the big things for which the Progressives have affected to stand; a pretence at least of memory of those principles which would have saved some fragments of self-respect. Not a flicker of it here."

"This conference in all its essentials . . . might as well have been held in 1904, or 1906, or any other old time. The Charles E. Hughes to whom it will pledge allegiance is not hated and fought against as he was in 1907-8-9. He might as well have been William H. Taft or William McKinley, or Rutherford B. Hayes. The Hughes they will welcome and cheer and endorse and fight for . . . is as they see him, a protagonist of old fashioned high protective tariff, Republican patronage, jingo, military preparedness, and damn the Democrats high and low, large and small."

After reading this, I trust that more of my fellows, who have not already done so, will join

THE PROGRESSIVE WHO WOKE UP.

Wedding Anniversary of

Belgian Kings and Queen

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium will pass the sixteenth milestone in their married life today, as the ceremony which made Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria the bride of King Leopold's nephew and heir was performed on the second of October in 1900. The Queen of the late Duke Charles Louis of Bavaria, who was a man of brilliant attainments, and an occultist of great ability. She is a sister-in-law of Crown Prince Rupert of Bavaria, the commander of one of the Kaiser's armies.

Queen Elizabeth, although a German by birth and education, has become a Belgian to the heart's core, and, it is said, the love she once had for her fatherland has turned to loathing. To those journalists who have been permitted to interview her, she has expressed only bitter scorn for the Teutons, and her hatred burns most fiercely toward the Bavarians. Over and over again, since the war began, she has asserted that she will never again have anything to do with her royal relatives. A "curtain of steel," she said, has descended between her and her people, shutting them off for all time.

Queen Elizabeth is a quiet, determined little woman, and interviewers declare that she has the appearance of meaning every word, she utters. She has given her giant husband three children. Crown Prince Leopold, her first born, is about fifteen. Prince Charles is thirteen, and little Princess Marie Jose is ten.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

HARTFORD COUNTY TOBACCO CROP IS OVER 10 MILLION

Will Make Wrappers For More Than Three Billion Cigars This Year.

At the recent convention of the National Association of Insurance Agents in Boston, G. Burgess Fisher of Hartford, read a paper on "Some Features of Tobacco Insurance," which is of interest to the hundreds of tobacco farmers in Connecticut, as well as the insurance men of the country. It was given in full in the Standard, an insurance publication, and is reproduced here in part. Said Mr. Fisher:

Imagine, if you please, 3,000,000,000 high grade cigars. Some smoke! If your mental arithmetic is rapid you will quickly calculate that with every member of the Exchange smoking ten each day there would still be left enough cigars for the annual outing in A. D. 6020, and yet these three billion cigars could all be wrapped from the 1916 product of Connecticut's "shade grown" plantations and every wrapper would be free from imperfection and fully equal to the best imported Sumatra. Add to this imposing figure an even greater quantity of wrappers of the sun grown Havana seed and broad leaf type and you will come to a realization of the extent to which the cultivation of tobacco is carried on in a narrowly limited section of that small but enterprising state, for the industry is chiefly confined to Hartford county, with its area of 750 square miles. Estimates as to the value of the normal crop vary, but it will probably exceed \$10,000,000 when the finished product of 1916 passes to the cigar manufacturers, of which over 90 per cent. will represent wrappers, the binders being grown in other less favored localities.

From the haphazard "tobacco raising" of ten years ago there has been developed scientific cultivation on an enormous scale by amply financed corporations, each with their hundreds of tented acres, scores of substantial buildings, tractors and modern farming machinery, private water systems, watch towers and countless employees speaking many tongues including the dialect of the southern dorkie, who has been imported from the cotton fields due to the acute shortage in "stringing" and at piece work receive substantial wages. A majority of these employees work in the fields during the summer and are employed in the packing houses in the winter.

With so great and interesting an industry it is surprising how little the average person knows concerning these plantations.

While the "shade grown" producers have little worry from hail, which is ever the nightmare of other tobacco growers, they nevertheless have to contend with and especially the high winds, for it is not unusual for thousands of dollars of damage to be wrought to the tents during a severe blow, although the plants themselves are not often so much damaged. Many inquiries for insurance against such damage are received each year, and a substantial premium would be easily collectible, but so far no insurance company has had the temerity to provide indemnity of this character. The equally serious menace of fire in the tents has for several years past been insured against by some eight or ten companies operating shrewdly, those of the Hartford agencies that have specialized on tobacco risks and that have to offer a volume of tent insurance sufficiently large to permit a reasonable expectation of the operation of the law of average. To these companies the results have been mainly unsatisfactory, although of late, with an increasing class income, a less disastrous loss ratio has been experienced. To the company writing an occasional line, the insuring of tents and growing tobacco would open the possibility of a premium income.

Very little sun-grown tobacco is now raised by the large corporations and to a considerable extent this branch of the industry still lies with the individual farmer, but here again the recent years have brought a reversal of the former situation, for today the buyer seeks the grower and a ready market absorbs at profitable prices all the tobacco of good quality that can be raised in the territory. This then must largely eliminate the moral hazard of the individual grower. But the hail cut crop, the frosted crop, and the crop wherein "pole sweat" has developed, still loom up at times many companies yet handle the shed lines cautiously. With all but a very few irresponsible packers the moral hazard has long since ceased to be a cause for concern and the superiority of the modern warehouses keeping that class on a reasonably profitable basis although the insistent demands for rate and coverage concessions bid fair to ultimately reduce the income below the point of underwriting safety.

Most unfortunate of all have been the hail writing companies which started the season with a 50 per cent. advance in rate and a feeling of assurance that then seemed justified. But their disastrous experience of 1915 were soon to be repeated, for on July 13 hundreds of acres were whipped and torn by hail during a vicious electrical storm, and the overworked adjusters were soon found to be using a new and peculiar pronunciation for losses of this sort.

On August 8 a less severe, yet serious storm, sought out many of the crops theretofore undamaged. However, a much greater degree of conservation than was shown in 1915 has been employed in disposing of this season's losses and the adjustments have been less hasty and more deliberate, with the result that the few companies heretofore writing the class may review their present inclination to cry "enough" and it must be remembered that the past two years have been abnormal in respect to electrical disturbances.

While it is not at this time possible to forecast the quality of the present crop or estimate accurately the yield, there are, nevertheless, certain known factors that may be reasonably taken as indicating a successful conclusion of the season. The tent tobacco has in a large measure been harvested and on many plantations only the unimportant fourth priming leaves remain on the stalk. The texture of the leaves is very generally excellent and the curing has been conducted under propitious weather conditions. The weight is as yet subject only to estimate but the yield per acre appears to exceed that of 1915. The acreage has about doubled in the past five years and there were approximately 3,400 acres of tentage erected for the 1916 crop.

Rather better than average prices are prevailing which is fortunate, as the cost of production has been greater than during previous years. Manufactured fertilizer has been expensive and labor scarce and well paid, but as in other cases this must be largely passed on to the consumer, and the really good cigar may eventually show a corresponding advance in price. The market is in excellent condition to absorb the Connecticut crop and, in fact, there is a fairly acute shortage of wrappers. Exportation of tobacco to other countries has lately increased and much of the disappointing product of 1915 has thus been disposed of, leaving an urgent demand for the highly regarded Connecticut leaf which is altogether gratifying to its producers, and should carry to the underwriters a feeling of optimism, for to the owner of a really good crop or the dealer with a well-selected stock a fire would constitute a misfortune not wholly compensated for by insurance, and there will naturally be more than ordinary precautions taken to prevent the premature burning of this delightfully combustible weed.

THE DEATH OF JOHN ANDRE

Although in the minds of many a sort of ignominy attaches to the spy, yet he deserves honor for performing a necessary work at the constant peril of his life. For the spy there is but one penalty if caught—he must die. Many a brave and high-minded man has served his country as a spy, in this as in earlier wars.

The American revolution produced many notable examples of this type of patriots, but the most famous were Nathan Hale and Major John Andre. Hale, the schoolmaster, captured by the British and self-condemned as a spy, died with the declaration on his lips: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." No less brave was the death of the talented young British officer, John Andre, who was employed by Sir Henry Clinton to carry the correspondence with Arnold respecting the latter's betrayal of his country.

It was 136 years ago today, Oct. 2, 1780, that the sentence of the court of inquiry was carried out, and Andre was "hanged by the neck until dead." He met his fate calmly, after his last appeal that he be permitted to die like a soldier had failed. The execution took place on the west bank of the Hudson, where the remains were at first interred. In 1821 his bones were exhumed and conveyed to England, and found a last resting place near his monument in Westminster Abbey. A monument was erected at the place of his execution by the late Cyrus W. Field, but it was soon afterwards blown up by unknown persons. Andre was a young man of great promise—a painter of considerable ability, a poet, and prominent in amateur theatricals.

Morris N. Johnson, 70, who was a member of the senior class at Princeton University when President Wilson was a freshman there, was killed by falling ten feet from a window of his room to the rear yard of Gramercy Park.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



Such men want comfort
AFTER smoking

IT'S NOTICEABLE that more and more substantial men are choosing Fatimas for their steady smoke. There must be some reason for it. Surely, these men would quickly pay a far higher price for another cigarette if it suited them better.

That is just it. No other cigarette can quite give what Fatimas give.

Some other cigarettes taste good, yes. But Fatimas do more—they are comfortable. Not only are they comfortable to the throat and tongue while you smoke them, but, much more important, they leave a man feeling keen and "fit" AFTER smoking, even though he smokes more than usual.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FOCH IS 65 TODAY

General Ferdinand Foch, hero of the Marne, the Xer and the Somme, and Joffre's ablest aide, was born at Tarbes, in the department of Gers, sixty-five years ago today, Oct. 2, 1851. Like Joffre, he hails from the south of France, and he has the dash, impetuous temperament of the southern Latin. While Joffre is cool, calm and calculating, in spite of this difference in disposition their team work has been admirable. Joffre plans, Foch executes, and he brings to the execution a dash and daring which has often turned defeat into

victory. Foch is the nearest approach to being the Napoleon of this war. His mode of military thought is truly Napoleonic, and, if he had lived in the days of the Corsican, there is no doubt that he would have been one of the Emperor's favorite field marshals. He is impetuous, but his impetuosity is tempered by forethought and illuminated by science. Secrecy, suddenness, swiftness, these are the chief characteristics of his military methods. He always knows where he is going, but he loses no time on the way. Foch's father was an official in southern France in the days of the Second Empire, and later under the republic. At an early age Foch chose a military career, and at twenty-six

he was an artillery captain. His rise was rapid, and in 1905 he was appointed director of the Ecole de Guerre, the great French military school, where for several years he had been professor of tactics. At the same time he attained the rank of brigadier-general. When the war broke out he was in command of the Twentieth Corps at Nancy. Immediately he began to make a name for himself, and Joffre was not slow in recognizing his genius. In the battle of the Marne his strategy was the chief factor in turning back the Teutonic tide, and ever since he has been at the forefront of great projects, later in the fierce battles on the Somme.



Nujol For Constipation

THE MAN on the GIRDER HAS HEALTH

The man at the desk often lacks it.

Are you an office worker? Are you obliged to guard your health against the consequences of too much indoor brain work and not enough out-door exercise?

Constipation is dangerous. The laxative habit is even more so, because it tends to make constipation chronic.

Nujol relieves constipation effectively and without forming

a habit. It prevents the contents of the intestines from becoming hard, and in this way makes natural movements easy. It acts in effect as an internal lubricant.

All druggists carry Nujol which is manufactured only by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Avoid substitutes. Write today for booklet "The Rational Treatment of Constipation."

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